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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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SERGIO CALDERON LARA, BERNARDO
SEGURA LARA, and JORGE GRANADOS,
*individually and on behalf of others similarly
situated,*

**SECOND AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

Plaintiffs,

-against-

19-CV-9996

KNOLLWOOD ROAD DELICATESSEN
INC. (D/B/A KNOLLWOOD GOURMET
DELI), KNOLLWOOD DELI, INC. (D/B/A
KNOLLWOOD GOURMET DELI), GAMEL
C SALEH (A.K.A. MOE) , KARMEN DOE ,
and MOAEEN TAREB,

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

ECF Case

Defendants.

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Plaintiffs Sergio Calderon Lara, Bernardo Segura Lara, and Jorge Granados , individually and on behalf of others similarly situated (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), by and through their attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon their knowledge and belief, and as against Knollwood Road Delicatessen Inc. (d/b/a Knollwood Gourmet Deli), Knollwood Deli, Inc. (d/b/a Knollwood Gourmet Deli), (“Defendant Corporations”), Gameл C Saleh (a.k.a. Moe), Karmen Doe, and Moaeen Tareb (“Individual Defendants”), (collectively, “Defendants”), allege as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiffs are both current and former employees of Defendants Knollwood Road Delicatessen Inc. (d/b/a Knollwood Gourmet Deli), Knollwood Deli, Inc., (d/b/a Knollwood Gourmet Deli), Gamel C Saleh (a.k.a. Moe), Karmen Doe, and Moaeen Tareb.

2. Defendants own(ed), operate(d), or control(led) two delis, located at 1155 Knollwood Road, White Plains, New York, 10603 under the name “Knollwood Gourmet Deli” (hereafter the “White Plains location”) and at 2739 White Plains Road, Bronx, New York 10467 under the name “G & J Deli Grocery” (hereafter the “Bronx location”).

3. Upon information and belief, individual Gamel C Saleh (a.k.a. Moe), Karmen Doe, and Moaeen Tareb serve or served as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendant Corporations and, through these corporate entities, operate or operated the delis as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiffs were employed as cooks, grill men and deli workers at the delis located at 1155 Knollwood Road, White Plains, New York, 10603 and 2739 White Plains Road, Bronx, New York 10467.

5. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiffs worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage, overtime, and spread of hours compensation for the hours that they worked.

6. Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiffs appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

7. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs the required “spread of hours” pay for any day in which they had to work over 10 hours a day.

8. Defendants repeatedly failed to pay Plaintiffs wages on a timely basis.

9. Defendants' conduct has extended beyond Plaintiffs to all other similarly situated employees.

10. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

11. Plaintiffs now bring this action on behalf of themselves, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* ("FLSA"), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the "NYLL"), and the "spread of hours" and overtime wage orders of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 12, § 146-1.6 (herein the "Spread of Hours Wage Order"), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

12. Plaintiffs seek certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of themselves, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

13. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1337(a).

14. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate two delis located in this district. Further, Plaintiffs were employed by Defendants in this district.

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

15. Plaintiff Sergio Calderon Lara (“Plaintiff Calderon” or “Mr. Calderon”) is an adult individual residing in Bronx County, New York.

16. Plaintiff Calderon was employed by Defendants at Knollwood Gourmet Deli from approximately December 23, 2018 until on or about September 13, 2019.

17. Plaintiff Bernardo Segura Lara (“Plaintiff Segura” or “Mr. Segura”) is an adult individual residing in Bronx County, New York.

18. Plaintiff Segura was employed by Defendants at Knollwood Gourmet Deli from approximately 2014 until on or October 6, 2019.

19. Plaintiff Jorge Granados (“Plaintiff Granados” or “Mr. Granados”) is an adult individual residing in Westchester County, New York.

20. Plaintiff Granados was employed by Defendants at Knollwood Gourmet Deli from approximately June 2018 until on or about May 31, 2019.

Defendants

21. At all relevant times, Defendants own(ed), operate(d), or control(led) two delis, located at 1155 Knollwood Road, White Plains, New York, 10603 under the name “Knollwood Gourmet Deli” and at 2739 White Plains Road, Bronx, New York 10467 under the name “G & J Deli”.

22. Upon information and belief, Knollwood Road Delicatessen Inc. (d/b/a Knollwood Gourmet Deli) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 1155 Knollwood Road, White Plains, New York, 10603.

23. Upon information and belief, Knollwood Deli Inc. is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 1155 Knollwood Road, White Plains, New York, 10603.

24. Defendant Gamel C Saleh (a.k.a. Moe) is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Gamel C Saleh (a.k.a. Moe) is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Gamel C Saleh (a.k.a. Moe) possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

25. Defendant Karmen Doe is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Karmen Doe is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Karmen Doe possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

26. Defendant Moaeen Tareb is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Moaeen Tareb is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Moaeen Tareb possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the

schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

27. Defendants operate or operated two delis, one located in Bronx, New York, and one located in White Plains, New York.

28. Individual Defendants, Gamel C Saleh (a.k.a. Moe), Karmen Doe, and Moaeen Tareb possess(ed) operational control(led) over Defendant Corporations, possess(ed) ownership interests in Defendant Corporations, and control(led) significant functions of Defendant Corporations.

29. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

30. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiffs' (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiffs, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

31. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiffs' (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

32. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiffs and/or similarly situated individuals.

33. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendants Gamel C Saleh (a.k.a. Moe), Karmen Doe, and Moaeen Tareb operate Defendant Corporations as either alter egos of themselves and/or failed to operate Defendant Corporations as entities legally separate and apart from themselves, by among other things:

- a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporations as Corporations,

- b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entities of Defendant Corporations, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d) operating Defendant Corporations for their own benefit as the sole or majority shareholders,
- e) operating Defendant Corporations for their own benefit and maintaining control over these corporations as closed Corporations,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of their own with Defendant Corporations,
- g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporations to avoid full liability as necessary to protect their own interests, and
- h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

34. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiffs' services.

35. In each year from 2014 to 2019, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

36. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise was directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that are used in the delis on a daily basis are goods produced outside of the State of New York.

Individual Plaintiffs

37. Plaintiffs are both current and former employees of Defendants who were employed as cooks, grill men and deli workers

38. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

Plaintiff Sergio Calderon Lara

39. Plaintiff Calderon was employed by Defendants from approximately December 23, 2018 until on or about September 13, 2019.

40. Defendants employed Plaintiff Calderon as a deli worker.

41. Plaintiff Calderon regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

42. Plaintiff Calderon's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

43. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Calderon regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

44. From approximately December 26, 2018 until on or about September 13, 2019, Plaintiff Calderon worked from approximately 6:00 a.m. until on or about 6:00 p.m., Mondays through Fridays and from approximately 6:00 a.m. until on or about 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., on Saturdays (typically 69 to 70 hours per week).

45. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Calderon his wages in cash.

46. From approximately December 26, 2018 until on or about December 31, 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Calderon \$13 per hour.

47. From approximately January 2019 until on or about September 13, 2019, Defendants paid Plaintiff Calderon \$15.00 per hour.

48. Plaintiff Calderon's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

49. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Calderon to work an additional hour past his scheduled departure time one day a week, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

50. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Calderon any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

51. Plaintiff Calderon was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

52. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Calderon regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

53. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Calderon an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

54. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Calderon, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Calderon's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

Plaintiff Bernardo Segura Lara

55. Plaintiff Segura was employed by Defendants from approximately May 2014 until on or about the October 6, 2019.

56. Defendants employed Plaintiff Segura as a deli worker.

57. Plaintiff Segura regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

58. Plaintiff Segura's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

59. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Segura regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

60. From approximately May 2014 until on or about May 2018, Plaintiff Segura worked at the Bronx location from approximately 4:00 a.m. until on or about 3:00 p.m., 6 days a week and from approximately 4:00 a.m. until on or about 12:00 p.m., one day a week (typically 74 hours per week).

61. From approximately June 2018 until the present date, Plaintiff Segura worked at the Westchester location from approximately 6:00 a.m. until on or about 6:00 p.m., 5 days a week, from approximately 6:00 a.m. until on or about 3:00 p.m., one day a week, and from approximately 6:00 a.m. until on or about 2:00 p.m., one day a week (typically 77 hours per week).

62. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Segura his wages in cash.

63. From approximately May 2014 until on or about May 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Segura a fixed salary of \$750 per week.

64. From approximately June 2018 until October 6, 2019 Defendants paid Plaintiff Segura \$15.00 per hour.

65. Defendants did not grant Plaintiff Segura any breaks or meal periods of any kind while he worked in the Bronx location.

66. Although Defendants granted Plaintiff Segura 15 minute meal breaks at the Westchester location, they interrupted these breaks every day by requiring him to work.

67. Plaintiff Segura was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

68. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Segura regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

69. Defendants never provided Plaintiff Segura an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

70. Defendants never gave any notice to Plaintiff Segura, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Segura's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

71. Defendants required Plaintiff Segura to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including one spatula, four pairs of pants and a pair of shoes.

Plaintiff Jorge Granados

72. Plaintiff Granados was employed by Defendants from approximately June 2018 until on or about May 31, 2019.

73. Defendants employed Plaintiff Granados as a grill man and a cook.

74. Plaintiff Granados regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

75. Plaintiff Granados's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

76. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Granados regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

77. The first week of his employment in June 2018, Plaintiff Granados worked from approximately 8:00 a.m. until on or about 4:00 p.m., 6 days a week (typically 48 hours per week).

78. From approximately June 2018 until on or about May 2019, Plaintiff Granados worked from approximately 4:30 a.m. until on or about 2:45 p.m., 6 days a week (typically 61.5 hours per week).

79. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Granados his wages in cash.

80. The first week of Plaintiff Granados's employment in June 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Granados \$13.00 per hour.

81. From approximately June 2018 until on or about May 2019, Defendants paid Plaintiff Granados \$15.00 per hour.

82. Plaintiff Granados's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

83. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Granados to work an additional two hours past his scheduled departure time on two occasions, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

84. Although Defendants granted Plaintiff Granados 15 minute meal breaks, they constantly interrupted these breaks by requiring him to work during the break every day.

85. Plaintiff Granados was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

86. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Granados regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

87. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Granados an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

88. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Granados, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Granados's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

Defendants' General Employment Practices

89. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying them appropriate minimum wage, spread of hours pay, and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

90. Plaintiffs were victims of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate their rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying them the wages they were owed for the hours they worked.

91. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiffs not receiving payment for all their hours worked, and resulted in Plaintiffs' effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

92. Defendants habitually required Plaintiffs to work additional hours beyond their regular shifts but did not provide them with any additional compensation.

93. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the FLSA and NYLL by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

94. Defendants paid Plaintiffs their wages in cash.

95. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

96. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiffs (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiffs properly for their full hours worked.

97. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

98. Defendants' unlawful conduct is intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiffs and other similarly situated former workers.

99. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

100. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day,

week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any “doing business as” names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

101. Plaintiffs bring their FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the “FLSA Class members”), i.e., persons who are or were employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the “FLSA Class Period”).

102. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and were subject to Defendants' common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records under the FLSA.

103. The claims of Plaintiffs stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

104. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

105. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their

employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

106. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

107. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

108. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

109. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate is willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

110. Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

111. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

112. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

113. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation has been willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

114. Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT

115. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

116. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

117. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiffs less than the minimum wage.

118. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs the minimum wage is willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

119. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW

120. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

121. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

122. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation is willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

123. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER

OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

124. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

125. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours has exceeded ten hours in violation of NYLL §§ 650 *et seq.* and 12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§ 146-1.6.

126. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours exceeded ten hours is willful within the meaning of NYLL § 663.

127. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING

REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

128. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

129. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiffs' primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

130. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

131. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

132. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name

of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

133. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS

134. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

135. Defendants required Plaintiffs to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform their jobs, further reducing their wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

136. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNLAWFUL DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES IN VIOLATION

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

137. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

138. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651.

139. Defendants made unlawful deductions from Plaintiffs' wages including, but not limited to, deductions for meals they never ate.

140. The deductions made from Plaintiffs' wages were not authorized or required by law.

141. Through their knowing and intentional efforts to take unauthorized deductions from Plaintiffs' wages, Defendants willfully violated NYLL, Article 6, §§ 190 *et seq.*, and supporting New York State regulations.

142. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**UNLAWFUL DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES IN VIOLATION
OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

143. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

144. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651.

145. Defendants made unlawful deductions from Plaintiffs' wages.

146. The deductions made from Plaintiffs' wages were authorized or required by law.

147. Through their knowing and intentional efforts to take unauthorized deductions from Plaintiffs' wages, Defendants willfully violated NYLL, Article 6, §§ 190 *et seq.*, and supporting New York State regulations.

148. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**VIOLATION OF THE TIMELY PAYMENT PROVISIONS
OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

149. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

150. Defendants did not paid Plaintiffs on a regular weekly basis, in violation of NYLL §191.

151. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in an amount to be determined at trial

PRAAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

- (a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;
- (b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;
- (c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;
- (d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiffs' and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;
- (e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA are willful as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;
- (f) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;
- (g) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of their damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);
- (h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

- (i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;
- (j) Declaring that Defendants violated the spread-of-hours requirements of the NYLL and supporting regulations as to Plaintiffs;
- (k) Declaring that Defendants violated the timely payment provisions of the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;
- (l) Declaring that Defendants have violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiffs' compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;
- (m) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the NYLL and spread of hours wage order are willful as to Plaintiffs;
- (n) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable
- (o) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);
- (p) Awarding Plaintiffs liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, overtime compensation, and spread of hours pay shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);
- (q) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;
- (r) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(s) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(t) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York

March 3, 2020

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